by a people who, upon the face of this avidence, your military officers and diplomatic agents have deluded into its adoption; and to whose impotent efforts you are about to give efficiency by the sanction of your authority, without which they would be utterly nugatory; I ask, Mr. President, if the Senate of the United States, under these circumstances, is disposed to press the matter to its consummation? If they will not respect the wishes of South California; if they will not respect the wishes of a great portion of the people of North California; if they will not respect the suggestions of their own judgment, satisfying them, as they must do, when they come to reflect on the subject of the incapacity of these people to meet the expenses of a State government; if all these considerations will not avail, will they be insensible to the condition and feelings of our own people? Will they not forego the gratification of a desire, however strongly cherished, from the still stronger desire to preserve the peace and harmony of the ire to preserve the peace and harmony of the tion? From my soul I desire it. I would take step which would disturb it. I implore the ate of the United States not to do it. There is

We ask you to restrict the boundaries of California, to expunge that section which gives her a representation to which, upon the face of the evidence, she is not entitled. And why will you not do it? Many gentlemen who oppose it have no particular objection to the restriction of the limits of California. Many gentlemen would have no objection, if it was a new question, to limit the representation to one member of the House of Representatives. Why then will you not do it? Because you must send the Constitution back to the people of California. She cannot be immediately admitted as a State. Her senators and representatives cannot be allowed immediately after this bill passes the two Houses to take their sents in their respective chambers. And is it intended this bill passes the two Houses to take their seats in their respective chambers. And is it intended by the American Senate to proclaim to the people of these United States, in their present excited, agitated, I had almost said, distracted condition, that upon an appeal of this sort, an appeal to you to preserve the harmony of this Union by modifying the constitution of California—that constitution which you admit has no validity, but as you shall give it—is it intended by the Senate of the United States to proclaim to the people of this Union, that upon an appeal to you to restrict the boundary of California, and to limit the number of her representatives to that which upon the boundary of California, and to limit the number of her representatives to that which, upon the principles of the Constitution, and the evidence before you, she is entitled to have in the other branch of the National Legislature—is it intended to say to the American people that all those grave and weighty considerations must bend to one great master feeling which actuates you—your desire to introduce two senators and two representatives, at the earliest practicable moment, into the halls of Congress?

Sir, I am in the American Senate. I am not prepared for the avowal of such a feeling. I cannot pursuade myself to believe this, the highest legislative body of the Union, is willing to put at hazard its peace in the present excited state of public feeling for the sake of giving to California four degrees of latitude, and of permitting two senators and two representatives to take their

public feeling for the sake of giving to California four degrees of latitude, and of permitting two senators and two representatives to take their seats in these chambers a little earlier than they might do if this constitution was sent back to California. And yet you have heard it repeatedly stated during the debate on the compromise bill, as an objection to this or that proposition for the modification of her constitution, that it was not in itself so objectionable but that it would send the senators and representatives back, and occasion delay in her admission. Sir, I confess that I depart from this consideration with great reluctance. I wish I had the power to impress upon the minds of senators the deep and earnest conviction which I entertain of the danger to which you subject the peace and harmony of this Union by persevering in this measure. I mean to utter no threats, to indulge in no anticipations of the nature of the evil to come. I merely ask you to consider, from your own knowledge of the actual condition of the country, what may be the result? I hope I shall protect myself from the imputation of being a disunionist, from the mere fact of propounding this inquiry, if I ask you to consider the danger of forcing upon an excited people a measure which is in their judgment liable to the various substantial objections which I have stated. Especially, I would have you to consider that the motive which impels you in this crusade against the domestic institutions of the South, which is too obvious to be concealed, and which, if it be not openly arowed, no man ventures to deny, is calculated to be concealed, and which, if it be not openly avowed, no man ventures to deny, is calculated to inflict a more deadly wound—to give to the act a

Why is it-why can it be, in the American thus warring with the feelings of a large and respectable portion of the people of this Union, thus inconsistent, on the evidence before us, with the wishes and feelings of the people of California itself—why is it that this measure is to be forced, under the influence of a motive that renders it objectionable, as it is upon all the grounds which I have stated, ten thousand times more so, because it is degrading to those who are its victims? No man, I should think, would contend that the bill would have had the slightest prospect of passing through this chamber, if the abolition of slavery contained the constitution had not been found there. So long as that inhibition was successfully resisted here, as long as there was a failure to place it upon the territorial bills heretofore introduced, it upon the territorial bills heretofore introduced, so long the very advocates of this bill opposed the granting of even a government to California. The ardor and zeal which are now manifested for the admission of the State into the Union is therefore admission of the State into the Union is therefore necessarily and naturally to be attributed to the fact, that under the agency of a General Government, acting by its military officer, by the persuasions of its agent, by representations that the insertion of that proviso would secure the admission of the State into the Union, and that it could only Mr. EWING. Will the Senator allow me to

ask him one question. Where does he get the information that there was a suggestion of that kind made to the people of California at all?

Mr. BERRIEN. Does the Senator wish for an

answer? Mr. EWING. Yes, sir, I do wish for an answer. I want to know.
Mr. BERRIEN. If the Senator has read

Mr. EWING. I wish to state that I have no knowledge or belief that any suggestion of the kind was ever made. Neither knowledge nor be-

should only regret the fact that he has neither knowledge nor belief of that which is almost uni-versally known. Sir, what is this letter, written by an intelligent man on the spot, but a reiteration of the assertion made in the convention in re-gard to a conversation with an agent of the gov-ernment? Why was the proviso inserted, when, according to the statement which is made here, (and gentlemen will do well to advert to it, and (and gentlemen will do write to take note of it,) it is more than possible, it is probable, that when you shall have admitted California as a State, in the exercise of her right of ifornia as a State, in the exercise of her right of self-government, she wiil withdraw that inhibition which at you suggestion she made at her introduction into the Union? That is apart, however, from my purpose. I desire not to provoke irritation. My purpose is a totally different one. I would ask of senators to forbear—to allow us the little interval which will elapse between this time and the advent of the next steamer, for the purpose of confirming or contradiction; the represen-

pose of confirming or contradicting the represen-tations which, upon the evidence before us, I have thought it my duty to make. Surely they would not desire to force California into the Union under not desire to force California into the Union under this constitution, if they believed that she does not desire it. Surely they would not desire to force her into the Union with her present boundaries, if they believed South California, with the consent of North California, would desire a separation. Upon the evidence before me, and upon information I have received, I have no doubt that information satisfactory on this subject will be received by the next steamer. Mean time, will you, by passing this bill, inflame the excitement, and increase the agitation which is prevailing

and the servile sycophancy of party organs claiming to be Southern, but which whimpered and palliated where denunciation alone was due Under these combined influences, with a terrible pressure upon them in front, and unsupported in the rear by those whose duty and interes should have caused them to stand firm, the o adequate reason for it.

We ask you to restrict the boundaries of Cali- Northern presses, at heart friendly to the South, have been gradually forced on the ricketty platform of non-intervention, as finally explained by Mr. Cass, its fabricator, and place in the same category the "extremists of the North and South," with as much justice as the highwayman and the traveller who forcibly resisted him could thus be connected.

Taking their cue from the organs in this city. the smaller organs have played this air with variations, so as to make amends for assailing the Abolitionists on the one hand, by abusing the Southern "agitators," nullifiers," and "disunionists," as freely on the other. This they conceive to be the true "juste milieu!" Whether the Southern people will so consider it, " nous

We will do many of these Northern prints the justice to say, that they have been forced reluctantly into this position by the recusancy of professed Southern presses which should have taken a bolder stand, and which they might onsistently have followed, but could not go beyond without subjecting themselves to the aspicion of "ultraism," the unforgiven sin of the new political evangel. And the responsibility of their defection or lukewarmness should be visited on those who are the real causes of

We have reason to know that had the organs here taken a bolder stand for Southern rights, they would have been sustained by their affiliated presses at the North in their advocacy of all just demands, and that their failure to do so has crippled and paralyzed that

and when they flinched, the other uninterested parties could not be expected to bear the brunt of a battle in which they had no immediate nterest-no friends or kinsmen involved. Even the New York Herald and the veteran Noah have felt these chilling influences, and do not espouse our cause as warmly as at first; while the New York Star has opened its batteries against the "extremists" as fiercely as the Union, though with less powder and ball. Amidst this general defection it rejoices us to

erceive that a few of the New York journals have yet the manhood boldy to stem the current, and to rebuke by their fearless independence the trucklers and trimmers everywhere, ter truths which must gall our own traitors as the following extract : deeply by the lights thrown over their own shuffling course, as they must sting the Northern plotters of disunion. From the Globe we extract the following editorial which is worthy of place in every Southern paper, and which every patriot at the North should ponder over well .-It gives the key to all this trouble-shows where the shame and the sin of this struggle justly falls : and will prove to the Southern people that though, like unnatural children, some Southern men can be found to slander and revile their own mother and brethren, and join the jackall cry that would howl them down-justice, even vet, can be awarded by the upright and honorable, without their own borders.

Thus speals the Globe :

WHO ARE THE DISUNIONISTS !- The whole difficulty grows out of the fact that there is a delib-erate Disunion Faction at the South. Men have Southern Confederacy. Col. Benton possesses irrefragable evidence of this treasonable design, and if Mr. Calhoun had lived, this evidence would, ere this, have been given to the country.—

We should like to know if there is no Disunion Faction at the North? Have there been no men Faction at the North? Have there been no men at the North at work for twenty years or longer, to construct a Northern Confederacy? What were the designs of the authors of the Hartford Convention? Did not some of them desire to construct a Northern Confederacy? The press and the pulpit, and every channel of communication with the public mind in New England, from the enactment of the embargo to the close of the war of 1812, teemed and stank with treasonable and disunion sentiments. What was the language of Josiah Quincy in his speech on the admission of disunion sentiments. What was the language of Josiah Quincy in his speech on the admission of Louisiana? He said on that occasion, if the mea-Louisnan? He said on that occasion, if the mea-sure should be consummated, the North must pre-pare for a dissolution of the Union—"Peaceably if we can, forcibly if we must." The seditious language of disunion was first heard in New Eng-land; in the schools of the Essex Junto and Hart-ford. The value of the Union was first calculated Mr. BERRIEN. Then the senator from Ohio

We reverse the sentiment of the Journal and we reverse the sentiment of the Journal and say, "the whole difficulty grows out of the fact that there is a deliberate disunion faction at the North." The Abolitionists proper of the Garrison stripe, have long since raised the flag of disunion and nailed it at their mast-head. But all the grades and stripes of all other Northern Anti-Slavery parties, are, in fact, nothing but "dis-union factions." They are sectional parties, which violate the injunctions and counsel of Washing-ton's Farewell Address. They alienate one section of country from another; they sow the seeds of disaffection and disloyalty to the Union; they of disaffection and disloyalty to the Union; they prepare the hearts of the people for a dissolution of the Union; they are far more dangerous auxiliaries to the nefarious disunion faction than Garrison and his bold, bad, and shameless coadjutors. Because, under the guise of philanthropic and plausible pretences, they draw into their conspiracy thousands who, at heart, are devoted friends of the Union.

this constitution, if they believed that she does not desire it. Surely they would not desire to force from the Union with her present boundaries, if they Believed South California, with the concept of the Union with her present boundaries, if they Believed South California, with the concept of the Union with her present boundaries, if they Believed South California, with the concept of the Constitution in gult exists really among all who are engaged in Anti-slavery agine information attributed your property, but it is must suffice of the North. There exists the second on the supplex will be considered to the context of the people of California, and increase the agination out they are the supplementation of the Union. When the South is subject will be commended under the context of the people of California. And if the intelligent constituency to whom we with your property, but it is not the fault of tonger exists the supplementation of the Union. When the South has substituted, and she has inhibited your going there with your property, but it is not the fault of tonger exists and the United, and she has inhibited your going there with your property, but it is not the fault of tonger exists and the United, and she has inhibited your going the compared the context of the people of California. And if the intelligent constituency to whom we with your property, but it is not the fault of the compared that they should grow restire? When the South has she with your property, but it is not the fault of the compared that they should grow restire? When the South is subject with the property of Congress; you are endeavoring to plan upon us an excuse which is too find that they should grow restire? When he South has a should be proported to the property of the compared that the proportion of the Constitution—is it supprises the prople of California, had not not provide the control of the Constitution of t

THE SOUTHERN PRESS.

WASHINGTON CITY.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 21, 1850.

The Truth and the Whole Truth.

One by one the Northern journals friendly to the South, and bold enough to utter the truth to unwilling and prejudiced ears, have succumbed before the united influences of fanatical frenzy and calculating demagogism at home, and the servile sycophancy of party organs claiming to be Southern, but which whimpered and the servile sycophancy of party organs claiming to be Southern, but which whimpered and the servile sycophancy of party organs claiming to be Southern, but which whimpered and the servile sycophancy of party organs claiming to be Southern, but which whimpered and the servile sycophancy of party organs claiming to be Southern, but which whimpered and the servile sycophancy of party organs claiming to be Southern, but which whimpered and the servile sycophancy of party organs claiming to be Southern, but which whimpered and the servile sycophancy of party organs claiming to be Southern, but which whimpered and the servile sycophancy of party organs claiming to be Southern, but which whimpered and the servile sycophancy of party organs claiming the service of the south, when were with a foreign power tested the Union ties of this Republic, ever than threatened a dissolution of the Confederacy, or the dastardly artifice of stopping to the supplies, in order to compel a dissolution of the Confederacy, or the dastardly artifice of stopping the supplies, in order to compel a dissolution of the Confederacy, or the dastardly artifice of stopping the supplies, in order to compel a dissolution of the Confederacy, or the dastardly artifice of stopping the supplies, in order to compel a dissolution of the country—the South has leaped with as bound ing alacrity to the martial summons as the North. No disunion factions at the South, when we with a foreign power tested the Union ties of this Republic, ever than threatened a dissolution of the Confederacy, or the dastardly artifice of stopping the supplies, in order to

the case of Texas and Mexico, when the former was annexed to the United States. The dispute about limits between Mexico and Texas, or the United States on behalf of Texas, was settled by the treaty of Gaudaloupe Hidalgo. By that treaty the United States acquired no claim to what Texas had before claimed, for the map attached to that treaty ascribes no territory to New Mexico east of the Rio Grande.

We had a dispute with England about our ortheastern boundary. England's claim as against us might have been bad, but it would have been good as against France or any other power, and if that territory had been invaded by nother power it would have been just cause of war on the part of England. So although Texas may not have had a good title to the entire eastern bank of the Rio Grande as against Mexco, she has as against the United States.

But what is the consistency of the Journal. The editor held in 1848, that neither Texas nor the United States had a good claim to the eastern valley of the Rio Grande. Nevertheless the government asserted that claim in behalf of Texas-and having established it, now turns ound and denies the validity of the very claim we asserted by war. If it was wrong in the United States to wage war against a foreign power in behalf of a bad and doubtful claim, ow atrocious would it now be to wage war against one of the States of this Union in behalf of that to which the Journal contended we could show no title, and that too, after admitting and asserting in the most solemn and sanguinary manner, the validity of the very claim of that very State?

On this question we took precisely the ground of Mr. Stephens, in his recent able and powerful speech, which we defy not only the edi-North and South. We allude to the Globe and tor of the Journal, but Mr. FILLMORE or Mr. to the Day Book, both of which occasionally ut. WEBSTER to answer. We commend to them

"I do not intend now to go into a discussion of admitted into the Union with such territoria limits as rightfully belonged to her at that time Her rights were founded altogether upon the right of successful revolution, and their extent in my opinion then, was to the limits over which she had opinion then, was to the limits over which she had established her jurisdiction. Her limits were such as she had successfully marked by the sword. I did not then believe, nor do I now believe, that she has thus established her jurisdiction to the extent of her claim. But the settlement of her boundary with Mexico was reserved for this Government. And this Government, without waiting for peaceful negotistion, proceeded by force of arms to assert her rights to the extent of her claim. The then President, Mr. Polk, maintained that her proper boundary rightfully extended to the Rio Grande, from its mouth to its source; and this position was maintained in the act declaring war, by large majorities in both branches of Congress. large majorities in both branches of Congress, did not receive my vote, for I did not believe it Government in both the Executive and legislative departments. The Government of the United States, therefore, I consider to be fully committed States, therefore, I consider to be fully committed on this point. Unless we are disposed to disregard the public faith most solemnly plighted, we are, in my opinion, estopped by the record. It was upon the assertion of these rights of Texas to the Rio Grande, from its mouth to its source, that the war was declared. It was in vindication of the rights of Texas to extend her jurisdiction under her laws and constitution to the limits of her territorial claim, that the army was ordered to take a position on the east bank of the Rio Grande. The war was the consequence. And now I ask, if there is anything in the treaty that was made at the end of the war inconsistent with those laws of Texas which the war was comthose laws of Texas which the war was commenced to enforce? So far from it, the treaty
affirms the boundary to be the Rio Grande up to
the corner of New Mexico on the other side of the Rio Grande—then turning westward—leaving to Texas, without the slightest restriction, all the to Texas, without the slightest restriction, all the territory claimed by her. And, moreover, the treaty has a map accompanying it, which is made part of it, and in which the boundary of Texas is clearly and distinctly set forth, as running with the Rio Grande, from its mouth to its source. So far, then, from this treaty containing anything inconsistent with the previous laws of Texas, defining and asserting her rights, it does not seem to me, upon all the rules of just and fair construction, to affirm and fully establish those rights, and utterly to deprive this Government of all pretext. utterly to deprive this Government of all pretext of questioning them, except by bold, open and in-famous repudiation.

Mr. MOORE inquired whether the resolutions Mr. MOORE inquired whether the resolutions of snnexation did not leave it to the General Government to determine the boundary of Texas? Mr. STEPHENS. The resolutions of annexation conferred upon the General Government the power to settle this question of boundary with Mexico. They give this Government authority or power over the subject for no other object, and to no further extent. This Government had no jurisdiction over the matter but with Mexico. She had no power to say to Texas that her limits should be restricted, but in treating with Mexico.

When the drum has beat to arms, and blood and treasure were to be poured forth in defence of the country—the South has leaped with as bounding alacrity to the martial summons as the North. No disunion factions at the South, when war with a foreign power tested the Union fize of this Republic, ever than threatened a dissolution of the Confederacy, or the dastardly artifice of stopping the supplies, in order to comple a dishonorable peace. At this moment—to-morrow—if the Antial succession of the North would quit the field—d.sist from their dangerous and iniquation, and disunion at the South, would be forever hushed. But while disunionists here maintain their organizations, we must look for them elsewhere likewise. Let us here, at the North, grapple with our own disunionists—subdue and suppress them—and we shall soon find the foul apparition of disunion at the South, would be forever hushed. But while disunionists—subdue and suppress them—and we shall soon find the foul apparition of disunion at the South, would be forever hushed. But while disunionists—subdue and suppress them—and we shall soon find the foul apparition of disunion at the South, would be forever hushed. But while disunionists—subdue and suppress them—and we shall soon find the foul apparition of disunion at the South, hide his hideous visage in the cternal shadows of oblivion.

11 The Louisville Journal thinks the senior editor of this paper is inconsistent because he condemned the Mexican war in 1848, on the ground that the Texian title to the Rio Grande valley was not good against the United States, and while distances the editor of the Journal might have known better if he had consulted any county court lawyer in Kentucky.

It is a well established law of nations that when two States have a cessation of hostilities without a treaty of limits, their territorial rights are governed by the uti possidetis. Such was the case of Texas and Mexico, when the former is the case of Texas and Mexico, when the former is the case of Texas and Mexico is the d their public engagements, are now the loudest in their clamors for a total disregard of the pledged faith of the Union. These are men, also, who are pleased to assume to themselves the titl

The Louisville Journal says that South Caro ling declares she has calculated the value of the Union: but that it is impossible to calculate the value of the Union, because it is too great-or

that of South Carolina because it is too small. We don't know what standard of value the editor of the Journal would adopt if he had the capacity to calculate. But as he is a native of connecticut, we suppose he would estimate the value of the Union and of South Carolina according to their respective production of wooden nutmegs. And on that basis the value of the Union is very great because Connecticut belongs to it-and that of South Carolina is very small.

We suppose the Journal values the Union so high because it affords a large market and freetrade for the staple of Connecti ut, and South Carolina so low, because she is not stupid nough to be a customer.

The Tricks of the Types.

Every one who has had any experience in the perils which Byron so graphically describes as springing from pen and ink, can appreciate the pain experienced by the luckless wight whose entences and whose sentiments have both been knocked into pi" by a compositor.

The blame often attaches improperly to the wpe setter-for those who write hurriedly for the press are apt to make most puzzling potnooks-but to the wounded bird it is but a slight onsolation that his own penfeather directs the dart which transfixes him.

These mistakes are always apt to occur just n the place where most material—and as enough nsense is written "with malice aforethought" by the press-gang, these additional afflictions are hard to bear.

There never yet was a youthful bardling who sought to move the obdurate heart of some almost foreswear the press, for some sins of

To the daily editor, from long habit, these misakes are familiar and seldom deemed worthy of orrection: but occasionally a strange transfornation is effected in his meaning, which tries even his Job-like powers of patience.

One of these yesterday marred our brief notice of the female Samaritan who contributed her mite so gracefully to the poor of Georgetown. While speaking of the manner in which the donation was made, we referred to her as

"With ingenuous shame Doing good by stealth—blushing to find it fame. And the printer destroyed our meaning and the Poet's by making something very different out of our adaptation of Pope's couplet to the occa-

mbrace another opportunity of alluding to itor a few such charitable women can do more for the alleviation of social ills than all the Socialists and Fourierites in the world, and they are not so scarce as the denizens of cities may

At this very moment, while Texas has agent in Washington asking the United States to send troops to protect her against the Indians, she has Senators and Representatives in Washington proclaiming, that, if her demands in regard to New Mexico are not complied with, she will whip the United States - Louisville Lour

At this very moment, while the United States attempts to whip the Indians on the borders of Mexico and fails, the Executive talks of whipping Texas.

Correction.-In yesterday's paper the following passage occurred in the article of " Randolph of Roanoke:"

It should have been, The doctrines of the proclamation, that the Federal The doctrines of the proclamation, that the Federal Constitution had been formed by the people of the United States in their aggregate capacity, and therby constituted us a Nation of men, instead of a Union of States to which a right of secession must necessarily have been (as I shall show hereafter) both an incident and a muniment, utterly belied the Democratic principles and sentiments of Mr. Livingston's whole public life; and in less than two years before, he had controverted and with masterly skill, these very doctrines of the proclamation, when asserted by Mr. Webster in the famous debate between him and Mr. Hayne of South Carolina, on Foot's Resolution! Note these passages.

of land we obtained a birds-eye view of the entire encampment, and it was one of the most curious and picturesque tableus we ever witnessed.

The altar was erected near the centre of a lot of

a law would be more likely to be enforced, if its The altar was erected near the centre of a lot of land of some eight or ten acres, the surface of the lands gradually rising on all sides, forning a vast amphitheatre, thickly shaded with heavy forest trees and densely lined with a variagated throng of persons dressed in all hues and colors. On the summit of the hills around were pitched no less than forty tents, of different dimensions. In the back ground as far as the eye could reach were vehicle of avery imaginable form and variety, from

CONGRESSIONAL.

IN SENATE Tuesday, August 20, 1850. Mr. CHASE presented numerous petitions on

CORPS OF SCIENTIFIC NATURALISTS. Mr. GREENE presented a memorial of a committee of the Boston Society of Natural History, praying that a Corps of Scientific Naturalists may be attached to the commission for running the boundary between the United States and Mexico; which was referred to the select committee on that

MILITARY ROAD IN ARKANSAS.

On motion by Mr. SEBASTIAN,
The Senate took up for consideration the bill
granting the right of way, and making a grant of
land to the State of Arkansas, to make a military
road from Memphis to St. Francis.
The bill after being considered in Committee
of the Whole, and amended, was reported to the
Senate, the amendments concurred in and ordered

PUBLIC ARCHIVES BURNED IN ALABAMA.

On motion by Mr. CLEMENS,
The Senate proceeded to the consideration of the joint resolution from the House of Representatives, instructing the Secretary of State to furnish to the State of Alabama, duplicates of the books and documents heretofore supplied by Congress, which were destroyed by the recent burning of the Capitol of that State.

The joint resolution, having been read a first and second time and amended, was ordered to a third reading.

PORT OF NEW ORLEANS.

Mr. SOULE, from the Committee on Com-merce, reported a bill to extend the port of New Orleans; which, after having been read a first and second time by unanimous consent, was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading. MAIL STEAMERS FROM NEW ORLEANS TO VERA CRUZ

On motion by Mr. SOULE, The Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to the consideration of the Senate bill, being a bill to provide for the weekly mail from New Orleans, at the mouth of the Mississippi river, to Vera Cruz and Tampico, Mexico, by

steamers or sailing vessels.

To this bill an amendment was proposed to After the further consideration of the subject, during which the establishment of this mail line at the price named, was opposed by several Northern senators, and the necessity of the establishment of some mail line of this kind, strongly contended for by several Southern senators, on moion, it was postponed.

On motion by Mr. MASON,
The special order, the bill to provide for the more effectual execution of the third clause of the second section of the Constitution of the United States, was taken up for consideracion, as in Committee of the Whole. The question being upon the engrossment of the bill,
Mr. PRATT offered the following amendment, of which he gave notice vesterday, which was

FUGITIVE SLAVES.

of which he gave notice yesterday, which was

And be it further enacted, That whenever a per-And be it further enacted, I hat whenever a per-son held to service or labor, as is hereinbefore ex-pressed, shall escape as aforesaid, it shall and may be, lawful for the person or persons to whom such service or labor is due, or his, her, or their agent or attorney, authorized in the manner prescribed by the third section of this act, to deliver to the

by the third section of this act, to deliver to the proper officer authorized by this act, to hear and determine upon the claim of such person or persons to the service or labor of such fugitive, a transcript of the record as authorized by the section of this act, and authenticated as thereby required, or such other proof as such claimants would now by law be authorized to furnish; and thereupon, and upon the affidavit in writing of such claimant, or of his, her, or their agent or attorney, made before such officer, that the person or persons named in said record as a fugitive or fugitives, is or are, at the time of such affidavit being made within the county where such officer resides, or within the territorial limits within which such officer is authorized to act, it shall be the such officer is authorized to act, it shall be the duty of such officer forthwith to issue his waranty of such officer to this to issue his war-rant, directed as is aforesaid provided, and upon the receipt thereof by the officer to whom directed, it shall be his duty to execute the same; and to proceed therewith in the same manner as is pre-seribed by the third section of this act:

And be it further enacted, That if such fugitive proof as aforesaid, within days after the same is delivered or furnished, and affidavit made as aforesaid, then it shall be lawful for such claimant or claimants to institute suit in the circuit or district court of the United States, in which, he, she, or they reside, against the district attorney of the United States for such district to recover the value of such fugitive from service or labor, and the legal expenses incurred in the attempt to se-cure such fugitive.

And be it further enacted, That at the time of instituting such suit in the circuit or district court as aforesaid, the said claimant shall file a declaration in service or labor of such fugitive; the proceedings had, to be under the provisions of this act to recover such fugitive in the State or Territory into which such fugitive has escaped; that the said fugitive was in the county named in said proceedings when the same was there commenced, and that such fugitive had not been delivered to said claimant as required by this act; that a copy of said declaration shall be issued by the clerk of said district or circuit court, with a summons against the said district attorney, which shall be delivered to the marshal of the United States, to be by him served on the said attorney, and then returned as in the case of other mesne process to said court. And be it further enacted. That at the term of

said court to which the said process shall be re-turned served, it shall be the duty of the said at-torney to take issue to the said declaration, wheretorney to take issue to the said declaration, whereupon it shall be the duty of the said court to swear
a jury to try said issues; the said attorney being
hereby required to defend the same on behalf of
the United States, and upon the verdict of the
jury in favor of such claimant to be rendered upon
such legal and competent testimony as shall be
admitted by the court, judgment shall be rendered in said court for the value of the service
or labor of such fugitive, as ascertained by the
jury together with the legal expenses incurred by
the said claimant in the prosecution of his said
claim.

And be it further enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for any claimant who may recover judgment as aforesaid, to take an authenticated copy thereof, and to present the came to the Sec-retary of the Treasury of the United States, who out of any money in treasury not otherwise appro-priated.

Mr. P. at some length, spoke in favor of the adoption of his amendment, which he contended would provide the only true means of securing the would provide the only true means of securing the slaveholder from the delinquencies of the Federal Government in the execution of its laws. He believed that the passage of a law holding the General Government responsible for the non-performance of the duty of its officers would tend to allay all excitement caused by the running away of slaves, as the master, if the law was not carried into effect, would have a right law was not carried into enect, would have a right to come upon the General Government for damages. He mentioned numerous instances of the non-execution of the laws of '93, with several of which he had some connection while governor of the State of Maryland. He referred to a remark made by he honorable senator from Massachusetts (Mr. Winthrop) yesterday, that if a law was not framed conformable to the feelings of a community it would be difficult to induce that

community to execute that law.

A motion was then made that the amendment be adopted, and upon it the yeas and nays were ordered.
Mr. WINTHROP said he desired to say a

port of Mr. Winthrop's language.
Mr. DAYTON then spoke briefly in opposition

tended that the General Governmen

should not be made the grand underwriters, but that the States, who refused to assist in the exe cution of laws ought to be held accountable.

Mr. UNDERWOOD, after some remarks, in Mr. UNDERWOOD, after some remarks, in which he expressed his disagreement to the amendment of Mr. Paart, because he thought it ought to be presented in a separate bill, and his doubt whether the substitute of Mr. Mason would be eave notice of an amendment of likely to pass, gave notice of an amendment of his own, which having been ordered to be printed,

House of Representatives. motion of of Mr. Grinnell, of New York

On motion of of Mr. Grinnell, of New York, the Speaker was authorized to fill the vacancy on the Committee on Commerce occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Conan of La.

Mr. THURSTON, delegate from Oregon, by consent, presented a memorial from the Territorial Legislature of Oregon, praying for donations of land and for other purposes, and moved it be referred to the Committee on Territories.

Mr. THOMPSON of Miss. said it had been recently decided in Committee of the Whole, that a delegate was not entitled to make a motion. He was of a different opinion, but in order that delegates might understand their rights, he raised a question of order on the motion.

Mr. ASHMUN of Mass. remarked that he understood the decission referred to by the gentleman from Mississippi, to have been against the right of delegates to make motions on other matters than those relating to his territory.

Mr. THOMPSON of Miss. said that the law of 1819 conferred on a delegate the right of debate,

1819 conferred on a delegate the right of debate, and in his opinion that right of "debate" was susceptible of being construed into a right to participate in every privilege of a member, except the right to vote. He insisted that a delegate could be a more of the right of the r make a motion on any question, especially on a bill relating to the interests of the territory he remr. ALBERTSON of In. moved to refer the

remorial to the Committee on Public Lands.

The SPEAKER decided that under the rules and usages of the House he must recognize a delegate's right to make a motion. If it were an original motion, he would conform his decision to that previously made by the Chairman of the

Committee.
Mr. BURT of South Carolina appealed from Mr. BURT of South Carolina appealed from the decision of the Chair, and, in some remarks, maintained that a delegate had no constitutional or lawful right to make motion for the consideration of the House. The House was a constitutional body. That instrument required that the members comprising it should be elected by the people of the several States. But it would not be contended that a delegate was so elected. The act of 1817 conferred a right to debate, but not to make a motion. To make a motion was not a necessary incident to a right to speak. Persons, other than delegates of territorial constituencies, have been permitted to speak within the bar of this and other delegates of territorial constituencies, have been permitted to speak within the tar of this and other parliamentary bodies. But the right to make a motion in this House was a high parlimentary privilege.

He admitted that motions from delegates had

He admitted that motions from delegates had occasionally been acquiesced in, but he regarded it as having been suffered by negligence or indifference as to the question raised. He believed his acts did not go upon the journal of the House.— Was there any limit to the motions a delegate might make? Could he make a motion to adjourn, in the opinion of the chair? Could he make one affecting the privileges of a member as one who was responsible to the House as such? If not where was the limit? Or, indeed, was he to be regarded as invested with the full privileges of a member?

Mr. DUER, of New York, concurred in the

Mr. DUER, of New York, concurred in the views of the gentleman, from South Carolina, and denied that a delegate had a right to make a motion under the Constitution. The act of 1817, he regarded as unconstitutional. No act of Congress could confer a right not authorized by the Constitution. Was a delegate elected by the people of the States that he should be entitled here to privileges pertaining to a member who had been. He apprehended not. He hoped then that the decision by the Speaker would be reversed by the House.

the House.

Mr. BOYD, of Kentucky, moved the previous The question then being upon the appeal, the decision of the chair was sustained.

The House then resolved itself into a Commit-

Mr, BURT, of South Carolina, was called to he chair, and the committee took up the civil and liplomatic appropriation bill for consideration.

The amendment moved vesterday by Mr. The amendment moved yesterday by Mr. Walpo, of Connecticut, increasing an appropriation for clerks, &c., in the naval bureau of provi-

Mr. JOHNSON, of Arkansas, moved to amend by adding an appropriation of two thousand dol-ars for the surveyor-general of public lands in Arkansas, and six thousand three hundred dol-Arkansas, and six thousand three hundred dol-lars for clerks in his office, which he supported by some remarks showing the legality and propriety of adopting it. It was agreed to.

Mr. BINGHAM, of Michigan, moved to ap-

propriate twenty thousand dollars for re-survey-ing lands in Michigan. Agreed to. Mr. CHANDLER, of Pennsylvania, moved to increase the contingent appropriation for the Philadelphia mint from \$17,900, to \$25,000.

Agreed to.
Mr. BAYLY, of Virginia, moved to increas the salary of the Treasurer of the New Orleans mint to \$4,000, and to add \$1,200 for an additional

lerk. Agreed to.
Mr. THURSTON moved an increase Mr. ITHURSIUM moved an increase of appropriations for salaries of Indian agents, mileage of territorial legislators, &c., of \$13,400 above the amount provided in the bill. Agreed to.

Mr. BROWN, of Mississippi, moved an appropriation of \$20,000 for the Eastern wing of Washington City Hall, for the accommodation of the Federal courts, juries, records, &c. Disa-

greed to.
Mr. WHITE, of New York, moved an appro printion of \$5,000, to be expended by the Secretary of the Treasury in experimenting with Grant's calcium light, at some light-house on the Atlantic coast, Ruled out of order.

Mr. GRINNELL, of Massachusetts, moved an

Ruled out of order.

Mr. BAYLY, of Virginia, moved a proviso to the appropriation for superintendents of light-houses, designed to preclude collectors of the Cus-

toms, whose salaries amount to \$2,500, from re-ceiving any additional compensation as superin-tendents of light-houses, or as disbursing agents. endents of light-houses, or as amounting a After some discussion it was agreed to—ayes

After some discussion it was agreed to—ayes 75, nays 46.

Mr. BAYLY moved an appropriation of \$2,000 for repairing damages to the light-house on Brandywine shoal. Agreed to.

Some other amendments, in reference to marine hospitals, were moved and disagreed to.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Arkansas, moved to strike out an appropriation of \$5,000 for paying for Greenwood's Island, near Pascagoula, Mississippi, purchased by order of General Twiggs. He contended that General Twiggs, nor any one else, had no right to purchase private property for public uses without authority of law. If he could purchase an acre he could purchase an area equal to a State. Mr. BAYLY, of Virginia, stated that the pur

Mr. BAYLY, of Virginia, stated that the pur-chase had been made by the Surgeon General for hospital purposes. He admitted that there was no express authority of law to do it, but it had been made constructively under an appropriation for military hospitals.

Mr. JONES, of Tennessee, stated that the item

Mr. JONES, of Tennessee, stated that the item had been rejected by the department from the account of the Surgeon General, as having been debited without lawful authority, and hence this specific appropriation was called for. He thought it should not be made.

Mr. THOMPSON, of Mississippi, thought the island was worth to the United States all it was Mr. IHOMPSON, of Mississippi, thought the island was worth to the United States all it was proposed to pay for it. He understood the Sur-geon General would take it at \$5,000 on his pri-

Mr. McCLERNAND, of Illinois, denounce

Mr. McCLERNAND, of Illinois, denounced the quasi purchase as unlawful.

Mr. BAYLY, of Virginia, remarked that there had been no violation of law, because there had been no purchase by the Government. Surgeon General Lawson had purchased it for the Government, but it being decided by the department that it was a nullity so far as the Government was concerned, the island reverted to General Lawson as his private property.

Here a motion was made that the Committee

A French paper says: "In England, where

there are no professors of Socialism, and no per-sons who demand a forced association, there exists fourteen thousand societies for mutual assistance, possessing an annual revenue of sever-Mr. DAY for the spoke briefly in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. BADGER said if the amendment was modified as to some of its details, he should vote for it. If the General Government failed to perform its constitutional duty, it was but right that they should be held responsible for the non-execution of the law.

Mr. BUTLER was opposed to the amendment.

Sistance, possessing an annual revenue of several millions francs. In france, where Socialism has its doctors, its apposite that they should be held responsible for the non-execution of the law.

Mr. BUTLER was opposed to the amendment was modified as to some of its details, he should vote for it. If the General Government failed to perform its constitutional duty, it was but right that they should be held responsible for the non-execution of the law.

Mr. BUTLER was opposed to the amendment was modified an accumulated capital of quantity, at 25 cents per cubic foot, or per agreement. The consignee at Havana to attend to the merchandize immediately after the vessel arrives. To secure freight or passage, apply at the office about thirty associations of cooks, not very united, and possessing only borrowed sauce pane and numerous debts.

LATEST FROM EUROPE ARRIVAL OF THE EUROPA.

Seven days later from Europe .- Decline in Cotton .dence of the Balt. Patriot-By Telegraph HALIFAX, August 20, A. M. The steamer Europa arrived at Halifax last night at 10 o'clock, bringing seven days later

night at 10 o'clock, bringing seven days later news from Europe.

The Hibernia arrived at Liverpool on the 4th, and the Atlantic arrived at midnight on Tuesday, the 6th instant. Her running time from dock to dock is stated at ten days eight hours and twenty minutes, beating all previous passages several hours.

Business in manufacturing districts brisk.

Business in manufacturing districts brisk.
Cotton has been quiet during the week, and all
American discriptions below fair have receded.—
One-eight of opening total sales are fifty-nine thousand bales, of which speculators have taken 27,000,
and exporters 1000 bales.
No quotations of Flour or Grain.
No change in Provisions. Beef is steady and
Pork is dull. Prices, however, are inchanged.
Bacon is in active demand at an advance of 6d.
to Is. on low qualities of other descriptions.
Stock is greatly reduced. Shoulders are scarce
and command full prices.
Lard is selling for 33 a 338 6d.

and command full prices.

Lard is selling for 33 a 33s 6d.

Rice is dull at 16s a 18s 6d.

Coffee sells slowly at decreasing rates.

Nothing doing in Turpentine, which is nominally 46s a 47s. Freights no variation in rates or demand for

goods or passengers.
About fifteen hundred bbls common American

About fifteen hundred bbls common American Rosin sold at 28 6d. to 2s. 9d. Quereitron Bark on the spot remains firm at 12s per cwt. for first. Phila ashes are dear with good enquiry. Sales reach 800 bbls. at 30s 6d to 31s for pearl and 25s

reach 800 bbls. at 30s 6d to 31s for pearl and 25s for pot.

Tobacco—Small business. Prices remain firm.
Oils—Olive, fair business at late advance. Linseed, less enquiry at 24s. All fish oil dull.

Money continues abundant at very low rates.
Consols closed steadily through the week at 96% to 96%, till Friday, then they receded to 96%.—
American Stocks all show an advance.

Report of the Superintendant of the United States Coast Survey, to the Secretary of the Treasury, on the reconnoissance of Cape Carnaveral Shoals, Florida, by Lieut. Commanding John Rodgers, United States Navy, Assistant in the Coast Survey.

COAST SURVEY OFFICE.

Sin: I have the honor to enclose a report of Lieut. Commanding John Rogers, U. S. N., As-sistant U. S. Coast Survey, upon a reconnois-sance of Cape Carnaveral Shoals, Florida, and equest authority to publish the same. Very respectfully, yours, (Signed) A. D. BACHE, Superintendant U. S. Coast Survey

Hon. Thomas Conwin, Secretary of the Treusury U. S. COAST SURVEY OFFICE, WASHINGTON, August 9, 1850. Sin: I have the honor to report that, in obe-

Sin: I have the honor to report that, in obedience to your instructions, I have made a reconnoissance of Cape Carnaveral Shoals.

Bearing from the Light-House, by compass, N. E. by N., and distant from it 11½ nautical miles, there is a shoal with 15 feet water on it at low tide; and there is one with 8 feet water on it at low tide, 11½ miles from the Light-House and bearing from it N. N. E. ‡ E.

These Shoals distant from one another 1½ miles, and bearing from each other E. by S. and W. by N. are the extremities of a bank, with 3, 4, and 5 fathoms water on it.

With the eye elevated 26 feet above the sea, the land could not be seen from them in a clear day;

land could not be seen from them in a clear day; and the Light-House was only faintly visible. These shoals are the more dangerous because deep water surrounds the bank on which they

In bad weather breakers point out their place;

but with a smooth sea no indication of their existence is given.

A shoal runs out from the Light-House very neggly 5 miles in a S. E. \(\frac{1}{2}\) E, direction. Separated from this by a channel 1 mile wide and 4 fathoms deep, is a small Shoal with 11 feet water on it, at low tide. It bears S. E. by E. \(\frac{1}{2}\) E, from the Light-House, and is 64 miles distant from it.
Between the Light-House and Southeast Shoal

ugh there are deep channels between the outer shoals and the Light-House, there are nu-merous shoal spots which render the navigation through them, dangerous to large vessels. Vessels wishing to lie under the Cape in norther-

y or westerly winds, should bring the Light-House to bear N. E. and anchor in 15 or 17 feet water within a hundred and fifty yards of the beach. Then about \(\frac{1}{2} \) of a mile from the beach. Directions for the Beach Channel. Bring the Light-House to bear W. S. W. and

run for it. Keep the south end of the Stable roof in a range with the middle of the Light-House, until steer south and pass the Cape.

At low tide the depth of water in the channel s 6 feet. Especial care must be taken to guard

against the current, which was found to set strongly to the northward. The Light-House and Stable are so close together, that the range must be closely watched. Very respectfully, your ob't. serv't., JOHN RODGERS, Lieut. Commanding and Assistant Coast Survey D. BACHE, L. L. D.,

""" One fountain is there," says Miss Bremer, "whose deep lying vein has only just begun to throw up its silvery drops among mankind—a fountain which will allay the thirst of millions, and will give to those who drink from it peace and joy. It is Knowledge; the fountain of intellectual cultivation, which gives health to mankind, makes clear his vision, brings joy to his life and breather over his brings joy to his life, and breathes over his soul's destiny a deep repose. Go and drink therefrom, thou whom fortune has not favored, and thou wilt soon feel thyse'f rich! Thou nayest go forth into the world and find thyself everywhere at home; thou canst cultivate thy-self in thy own little chamber; thy friends are ever around thee, and carry on wise conversations with thee; noture, antiquity, heaven, are accessible to thee! The industrious kingdom of the ant, the works of man, the rainbow and music records offer to thy soul equal hospitality."

United States Mail Steamship Company CHANGE OF DATE OF SAILING TO MONDAY, AUGUST 26, at 3 p. m. From the pier foot of Warren street. The INITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP

OHIO, J. F. Schenck, U. S. Navy, Cemmander, THIS splendid steamship will sail as as above, with the Government mails for the West

The arrangements for the transportation of passengers to San Francisco, without delay on the Isthmus, being now completed, the Company are now preparing to issue Through Tickets, of all classes, at a reduced rate of passage.

The books for the OH10 on the 26th instant,

are now open, and tickets through can be of at the following prices: FROM NEW YORK TO CHAGRES. State-room berth . \$107 Standee berth, forward saloon . 80 Steerage berth, found bed and separate table. 50 FROM PANAMA TO SAN FRANCISCO.

State-room berth Steerage berth, found bed and board Passage can also be secured for the intermedi-te ports, as follows: From New York to Charleston or Savannah State-room, \$25 , Standee, \$20 ; Steerage, \$10. From New York to Havanna—State-room

tandee, \$55; Steerage, \$25. From New York to New Orleans-Stat 175; Standee, \$60, Steerage, \$25.
Freight to New Orleans, 25 cents per cubic foo

for measurement goods; other merchandize as per agreement. Freight will also be taken to Havana in limited